National Radon Mapping

JOINT ICTP-IAEA WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL MAPPING: MOBILISING TRUST IN MEASUREMENTS AND ENGAGING SCIENTIFIC CITIZENRY

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Ghana

Ghana

- officially the **Republic of Ghana**, is a unitary presidential constitutional democracy

- located along the Gulf of Guinea and Atlantic Ocean, in the subregion of West Africa. Spanning a land mass of 238,535 km²

- Ghana is bordered by the Ivory Coast in the west, Burkina Faso in the north, Togo in the east and the Gulf of Guinea and Atlantic Ocean in the south.

- multicultural nation, has a population of approximately 27 million, spanning a variety of ethnic, linguistic and religious groups(GSS, 2014)

Why the National Radon Mapping

- Killer gas at Dunkonah, June 2013

- In Ghana, activities leading to the emanation of radon and other decay products into the environment have not been extensively investigated and subjected to regulatory control.

- Data on radon concentration in dwellings, soil, water and exposure of the population are very scanty.

- There is general lack of knowledge and awareness of the radiological hazards by the public including legislators, regulators and decision makers

What are our main objectives

- Map out the whole country to help identify the hotspots in the country
- Raise public and political awareness about the consequences of exposure to radon;
- Identify effective strategies for reducing the health of radon;
- Promote sound policy options, prevention and mitigation programs to national authorities;
- Estimate the global health impact of exposure to radon and allow resources to be allocated effective mitigate the health impact of radon; and
- Create a database of radon exposure at the national and regional levels.

Sources of data

- Existing data
- Collecting New data (Citizen Science)

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Thank you